as Munsiffs and Magistrates. Muslim graduates in law should also be entertained in the higher ranks of the Judicial Department. In the Police and Excise Departments, even non-graduate Muslims should be appointed as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. In order to ensure the due appointment of Muhommedans in all departments generally, monthly statements of Muhommedan candidates appointed should be published in the Gazette.

Two Muslim representatives should be nominated to the Legislative Council.

At least two Muhommedan students should be sent every year to some western universities for higher studies.

A Muslim girls' school should be opened soon at Quilon.

A Regulation should be passed by Government abolishing the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance among the Muslims.

The Holy Koran should be removed from the civil and criminal courts.

Friday should be declared a public holiday for Muslims.

Grants-in-aid should be awarded to the two Unani Vaidyasalas at Quilon and Trivandrum.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY: Mr. Abdul Rahiman Kutti, I need only refer you to the Dewan's reply to your representation on the subject of public service made by yourself at the 23rd session of the Assembly. The question of altering the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance prevailing amongst a section of your community has been referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, and his reply is awaited.

171. Disabilities of the Muhommedans and the removal thereof.

MR. MAITHEEN KUNJU KOCHUNNI (*Member, Nominated*) said that Muslim pupils should be given half-fee concession in all grant-in-aid schools just as in departmental schools. Representatives of all communities should also be appointed in the half-fee concession committees in each taluk. The committees, as they were constituted at present, consisted of people who, possessing as they did little local knowledge, could not tell between the rich and the poor students. So far as public service was concerned, Muhommedan candidates should be given due representation in accordance with the numerical strength of the community.

172. Muslims and the public service.

MR. BAPPU KUNJU MAITEEN PILLAI (*Member, Trading Classes, Changanachery*) said that opinion was divided in regard to the standard to be adopted for making recruitments to the public service. According to some people, efficiency was to be the sole standard; according to others it was the principle of communal representation that had to be followed. The advocates of efficiency belonged mostly to communities which had already taken hold of the big appointments in the public service. The theory of efficiency was only a ruse invented by them to retain what was already in their hands. So far as Government were concerned they had to follow a middle course by reconciling the two standards. They could follow the principle of communal representation without sacrificing the principle of efficiency.

It was this policy which Government had to pursue in their attitude towards the Muslims, Roman Catholics and other unrepresented communities. Muslims though perhaps not very strong in number were one of the important communities in the State. They had contributed in no small measure to the commercial advancement of the country. But all this was forgotten by Government in making the appointments in the public service. Government had indeed issued an order directing that preference should be given to Muslim candidates in all departments except the Judicial Department. But this order was simply given the go by to by heads of departments. Government should therefore obtain periodical returns from all departments regarding the vacancies occuring in the departments and the caste or religion of the persons appointed. So far as the Judicial Department was concerned, there were several qualified men who could be appointed in the various judicial institutions. If Government thought that there was no Mahommedan candidate in Travancore eligible for appointment in the High Court, they could get down a competent man from outside.

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